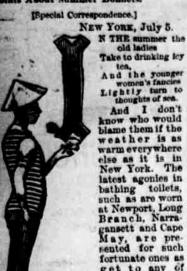
of Their Costumes Are Somewhat ng, but Society Doesn't Care. Dresses for Dry Land Wear.

About Summer Bonnets. NEW YORK, July 5.



And the rounger Lightly turn to And I don't know who would blame them if the weather is as warm everywhere else as it is in New York. The New York. The latest agonies in bathing toilets, such as are worn at Newport, Long Branch, Narragansett and Cape May, are presented for such fortunate ones as get to any of those places, but in view of their fanciful arrangemings, they make us think of the girl whose moth-

girl whose mother gave her permission to go out and swim on condition that she did not go near the water. These sults are made of dark blue serge, trimmed with white worsted braid, which is in one instance worked with anchors in red slik. Many bathing suits are shown of scarlet serge, trimmed with dark blue or white, and many are made of white fiannel or serge very elaborately trimmed and embroidered. One had a pattern of oak leaves worked in gold thread with allver acome upon it. It had a gold chain belt, and with it were worn gold bracelets, and the sandals were laced with gold cord over pink stockings. It is the mark of sentility to wear stockings. Those who have pretty arms wear short sleeves, and those who have slim waists and fine shoulders don't wear corsets. All the rest have ders don't wear corsets. All the rest have to if they want to look anyhow at all. The Newport and Narragansett Pier bathers consider themselves better than

any others who resort to the seaside, and any others who resert to the seaside, and they generally get themselves up in the most startling rig they can invent for bathing, and then walk up and down the beach or sit and play in the sand, but never go into the water at all. One or two of the leaders of young society in New York wore such very startling cos-New York wore such very startling cos-tumes that their gentlemen acquantances were afraid to recognize them out of con-sideration for their own reputations; not those of the girls; but though the news-papers made fun of them, society said nothing, because they were of the "very best families." For my part, I think the best families are those whose young daughters are modest and their sons manly and honorable. But then I am old fashioned.



BATHING SUITS. Although the fashion plates do not show it very clearly, yet there are two reforms slowly working, and one is in the diminution of the absurd dimensions of the bustle, and the other is in the more natural proportion. The rage for long, slim waists has had its day, and the

pretty short waisted directoire styles are being worn very much, particularly for young ladies' home costumes. The waist is short and loose, and the skirt hangs in long, loose folds, and on a graceful figure nothing could be more attractive; but to

look well in them the wearer should be slow of movement.

Many young ladies are making what they call "picture dresses," and they are vary pretty when well chosen with a view to the wearer's peculiarities. But these to the wearer's peculiarities. But these gowns should have no modern innovations. One young lady was promenading the street yesterday in a dress made of cream colored muli, bountifully embroised. cream colored mull, bountifully embroidered in soft colors, mostly greens, around the bottom. She wore a corsage of moss green plush, peinted in front and back, and laced up with silk cord. The upper parts of the sleer is were of puffed mull, and the lower part plush. The skirt was simply gathered vi, full and hung in puffs, and in front was very



craceful and pretty, but she had a steel skirt distender in the back, which held the skirt on in an unnatural point, and not only that, but showed every steel rib, and where it ended the skirt fell under on account of the softness of the mull, and with every step she took this wiggled to right or left and it made the most ridiculous sight possible to imagine. If she had let the skirt fall in the back, as nature sitted, the whole dress would have

The range of materials worn in mid-summer is wonderful when we think of the heat. Some appear in tailor cloth dresses, gray over white, with rich gold embroidery weighing it down still hearing mbroidery weighing it down still heavier, and yet the wearers manage to look cool. It is told of one lady that she dressed for church in a beautiful, but heavy, cos-tume of velvet and silk, and her husband looked at her and said:

"Isn't that gown rather uncomfortable for the season?"
"Does it fit me?"

"Do I look pretty in it?"

"Yes."
"Well, then, it is perfectly comfortable.

Well, then, it is perfectly comfortable."
We represent an exceedingly pretty catume of which the original is of gray silor cloth and the front is of cream rhits cloth braided with gilt. The hat is rimmed with gray velvet and gilt wheat ars. With it is the newest style of silk treet dress. The upper part is of dove olored clangeable silk, and the skirt of triped silk, pale gray with dove purple growding.

The house dresses are made fuller in the skirts and with shorter waists, and frequently with full sleeves. Pinking is

as popular as it was, and as seen in the illustration is always in combination Vandyke points. The dresses represented are of sateen and cashmere over checked silk. Both are susceptible of adaptation into any kind of goods.

The new hats grow more fanciful as the

season wears on, and the way the trimming is arranged on some of them makes the average beholder believe that either the wearer or the builder of the hat was insane. The branches stick up and out, this way and that, in the most uncompro-



There are' onnets and bonnets, how ever, and for those who have still a ling ering sense of the eternal fitness of things we present some pretty ones. One is a summer hat of shirred mull, with soft surah bows. Another is a dainty bonnet of daisies, ivy leaves and navy blue surah. The other is a neat little rice straw turban, with black chantilly lace trimming and the gold plumes at the end of a raven's head. All these are tasteful and becoming, and why can't women always wear such, instead of the things they do

get on? Echo answers "why?"

Black lace dresses are among the summer robes that are as suitable for elderly ladies as young ones, and they can be worn over silk or satin, trimmed with bows of moire ribbons. For younger ladies they can be worn in the street, at home, in carriage, for visiting, and also for evening parties. For the last, a pretty corsage of silk or satin of some preferred color can be worn, and flots of ribbon to match that are put in place of the black ones, and, if desired, and the lace is fine enough to bear it, a colored skirt can take the place of the black silk skirt. But the coarser varieties of lace do not look well in this way.

Chantilly is a durable lace to buy for

this purpose. The hand made is, of course, very expensive, but that which is machine made is equally pretty and durable, the only difference being in the manner of production. In the summer, silk gloves to match

with dresses are very popular, and mitts are also obtainable in almost any color. Very new summer dress patterns are sold in boxes, which contain the combination of plain and figured goods with



handsome thick cord and tassel to match, The whole suit costs but about five dol-lars, and is of a beautiful soft, light weight goods, resembling the old mous-seline delaine. Prettier dresses cannot be seen than those in soft moss green or delicate gray. Indeed, gray in all its shades, as presented this year, is a revela-tion of its possibilities. I only wish that one of its possibilities might be to evolve a dress for every woman who thinks purple, terra cotta or bull fight red is just her proper color.

OLIVE HARPER.

Isolation on the Battle Field. It was an ugly give and take. We could not see the enemy, but the whiz and ting of bullets proved that they were not far away. As the excitement increased one of my men in his haste fired off his ramrod, and held up his musket that I might see what he had done. Without thinking I started to the rear, where, a short distance away, lay musket.

No sooner had I left touching distance of my company than an irresistible sense of loneliness and dread seized me. Every step made the sensation more acute Soon I was practically paule stricken. Somehow, however, I got the ramrod of the uscless musket, and went back to the line on a run. With the return came assurance and courage. I never felt more alone or helpless than in those few mo-ments of isolation. The air seemed full of hissing, shricking demons. I was sure that each moment would bring death.— Rev. Clay MacCauley.

Curious Sum in Arithmatic.

Some days ago the manager of a panorama in this city sent some "scholars' tickets" to the principals of the grammar schools, on presentation of which the pupils would be admitted for twenty-five cents each, instead of fifty cents, the usual price.

"I explained the nature of this offer to the boys," says a principal, "and one of them (I regret to say he was a pupil of an upper grade), having grasped the idea that the possession of a ticket reduced the price of admission one half, propounded the following astonishing query: Please sir, if I had two of these tickets

could I get in for nothing?"
"That the pupil did not intend to make a joke was proved by his anger at the general laughter which his stupid ques-tion provoked."—New York Herald.

In a Sporting Mood. "Well," said an undertaker, "I'm not much of a fighter, but when it comes to boxing. I can easily lay out any man."— Undertaker's Journal.

A Necessary Esplanation. While digging under the ruins of a church in Brooklyn, workmen found a water color of the original church structure that was burned many years ago.

Mrs. Knomuch thinks the water in the
color must have protected the picture
from the flames. And some such explanation seems to be necessary.—Norristown
Herald

Young Mrs. Partington. A little girl while dressing one morning asked her mother if she had cried when she was sacrificed. "Sacrificed!" ex-claimed her mother, "why, what do you

mean?"
"Why, don't you see, I was sacrificed there, wasn't I?" and she pointed to her vaccination scar.—New York Tribune.

The queen of England's grandson, seerge "Collars and Cuffs," is irreverent. The queen of England's grandson, George "Collars and Cuffs," is irreverent. He was dancing at a ball recently with a pretty but plebeian partner, when his brother called him to account. "You can go and hum "God Save Grandmother," was his retort: "I'll dance with whom I please."—Chicago Herald.

Change of Fashion. Mother (of pretty daughter)—Is it possible? And so you belong to a club? It is all wrong; all wrong. Young men did not have social clubs when I was a girl.
Young man (sadly)—I suppose not.
Kissing games were in fashion then.—
Omaha World. ACTORS AND WRITERS.

GOSSIP ABOUT TWO CLASSES OF SO CALLED BOHEMIANS.

The Wages of Actors-Is Acting a Bealthy Occupation?-Prices of High Kickers. Grant's Stenographer and His Valuable Historical Collections-Money in Brains

[Special Correspondence.] WASHINGTON, July 5 .- I chatted, last night with one of the leading theatrical managers of the United States. The subject of actors' salaries came up, and the manager told me they are on the increase. "All classes of persons connected with the stage," said he, "are getting higher salaries now than they have ever had before, and I think that many of our actors are paid too much. We have to pay \$200 a week for any kind of a leading man, and a good second is worth \$150 a week. If actors would save their money they would make as a rule more than the managers and there is no reason why managers, and there is no reason why great actors should not amass fortunes. Look at Patti with \$5,000 a night! Note the extravagances of Sarah Bernhardt, and you can see where the money goes to! There is too much competition in management, and it is this competition in management, and it is this competition that raises the price of salaries. I have had actors at \$200 a week who were dear at that, and who were paid \$500 a week by another manager, and I have had actresses whom I paid \$150 a week taken from me had the manager, who would offer them. by other managers, who would offer them

"Are the managers as a rule making money?" "Some are, but not many. I don't think more than one third of the manage ments have come out ahead during the past year, and if these have made an average of over \$20,000 apiece they have done well. As for me I will come out be-hind, and I have a very fair troupe." "What women of the stage get the best salaries?"

"The great singers, of course, though a great actor of any kind is well paid. I judge that Scalchi gets at least \$5,000 a month, Campanini \$8,000, and you know that Patti receives \$5,000 a night by con tract. Look at the immense sums taken in by young Joseph Hoffman. But an actor or actress is worth just what she or he will bring. If she will bring \$7,000 or \$8,000 a night she is always worth \$5,000, and if she is only the side light to a big play she may not be worth \$50 a week. The average theatrical salaries run, The average theatrical salaries run, I judge, from \$30 to \$75 a week. Rose Coghlan used to get \$350 a week. Miss Jewett had for a time \$300 a week and Emma Abbott started out with \$1,000 a year, and now gets \$100 a night for a concert. Gerster gets \$1,200 a night sembrich can make \$1,600 a night and Mrs. Langtry has gotten a big fortune out of her beau-tiful face. Modjeska has her own troupe and usually does very well. Maggie Mitchell makes lots of money and saves it, and Kate Claxton is always a good

"How about the ballet?" "The high kickers are, of course, paid well, but the ordinary ballet wall flower gets barely enough to support herself. The wages range all the way from \$6 a week upward and a good utility woman commands about \$40 a week. As to the ballet, I think the days of great dancers have past. You should have seen Fanny Ellsler when she made the tour of this country. She set the people wild with her dancing, and it was so with Taglioni in Europe. Jennie Durand died in Den-ver about four years ago, and she was one of the first ballet dancers of this country she was a great favorite in the mining towns of the west, and she made a great deal of money. Taglioni got \$6,000 a year as a salary, but she was not a money naker and she retired from the stage when she was still in her prime. "Do you think stage life is a healthful

occupation?"
"It depends on how it is used," was the 'many of the actors of the pas have lived to a good old age. Macready died at 80, and Charles Kemble, the father of Fanny and Roger, lived to the age of 79. John Broughan died at 70, and Char-lotte Cushman had passed her 70th year when she died. Kittie Clive reached the age of 74, and Fanny Eilsler, the noted dancer, lived to be 74. Sarah Sid-dons died at 76, and the Wallacks are of a long lived race. Henry Wallack, one of Lester's uncles, lived to be 78, his father was 73 years old when he died, and his grandmother died at 90. Thomas King, the original Sir Peter Teazle, lived to be 74, and the noted Colley Cibber lived to be 87. There is no reason why an actor should not live as leng as the average man, provided he does not drink or en-There is no reason why an actor gage in other dissipation. It is true hi life is an exciting one, but he has hi summer vacation, and he has as much time to rest as has the ordinary man, and it is the same with actresses.

1 met Professor N. E. Dawson here yes terday. He is the man who acted as Grant's private secretary during the writing of his book, and it was to him that Gen. Logan confided many of his papers. Mr. Dawson has the confidence of more public men, perhaps, than any other man in the United States. A quiet slender man of about 40 years of age, he has for years been connected with the statesmen of the country in a confidential capacity. He has acted as private secre tary to more men than any other stenog-rapher in Washington, and he has a col-lection of historical notes which are surpassed only by those of Bancroft. He is possessed of remarkable literary ability, and his scrupulous integrity has given him access to matter which other writers could not obtain. He has been gathering all the material he could find about public men for the past decade or so. He gets a full biographical sketch of each man of note he meets, asking the man to furnish it to him, and he also has an interview with each public man about such other persons of note and about such periods as he has been acquainted with. He gathers this material in personal interviews as a rule, and takes down in short hand the data from the men themselves. In doing so, he promises not to make public the in so, he promises not to make public the al-formation given until the person giving such information authorizes it. Mr. Daw-son's reputation is such that he gets all he asks for and he has now packed away enough shorthand notes to make severa dictionaries. He files and indexes all his matter and he proposes in the future to use it for historical and biographical pur poses. He had interviews with Mr. Conkling before he died, and he has packed away stories by nearly every lead-ing senator in Washington. Mrs. Grant has dictated to him her remembrances, and he says the Grant papers which are still unpublished are voluminous and valuable.

The immense amount of money already received for Grant's book is bound to bring a number of valuable papers to the front. The money in literature is causing leading men to look carefully over their papers, to see whether they have not the material for a book. It was Grant's suc-cess that started Logan and Sheridan to work, and I know of a score of statesmer who are planning volumes. I know o many who work for magazines, and know of an instance of one senator who was asked what amount he would charge for a short article on the tariff. In reply he said he could not do it for less than \$500, or about ten cents a word. I know of one senator who got \$200 for a short article for The Forum, and the newspaper men of Washington have gone into the magazine field and are making money out of it. George Kennan has made a good

reputation and a nice pot of money out of the Russian articles, which are being pub lished in The Century. I have already told you about the goose that lays the golden eggs for John Hay and John O. Nicolay, and I know of another magazinist who is also a newspaper man who has thirty-three articles in the hands of magazine editors, for which he got from \$100 to \$300 apiece. The leading newspaper syndicates will now pay from \$10 to \$25 a thousand words for good matter, and the literary demand seems greater and greater every day.

I have been collecting for some time

SHE DESCRIBES A HERDIC PARTY AT THE CAPITAL.

the Has Been Trying to Get Pictures of the Japanese Minister and His Wife. The Coreans and Their Fondness for the Washington Girls.

ntems in regard to the amount of money made by authors. It is very fascinating work, and it is interesting to know that George Eliot received \$50,000 for "Romola;" that Scott got over \$3,500 for "Waverley" and \$40,000 for "Woodstock." Wilkie Collins "Armadale" brought \$25,000, and poor Goldsmith only got \$300 for his "Vicar of Wakefield." "Rasselas" brought Samuel Johnson only \$500, and Dickens pr le about \$50,000 a year during his latter days at his writings. The fortune received from Grant's book, which was a sort of a history, looks very large beside the \$50,000 which Gibbon got for his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and Scott was paid \$90,000 for a "Life of Napoleon" which no one now ever hears of. Will Carleton is said to get \$125 for a short poem, and Bret Harte ever hears of. Will Carleton is said to get \$125 for a short poem, and Bret Harte had, you know, a contract for \$10,000 a year for whatever he might write, and this was shortly before he went abroad as consul. Byron received \$21,000 for "Childe Harold," and he got \$15,000 for "Don Juan." Victor Hugo made a fortune out of his writings, and W. D. Howells must certainly get between \$10,000 and \$15,000 from Harper Brothers. He receives, I am told, \$2,000 and upwards for a short story, and his books ought to bring him in a great deal of that very precise time, but the long hot spell developed it, as the sun does the flowers after a shower, and it became a craze. There were only five coaches with seats on top, and the way they were crowded night after night wastertonishought to bring him in a great deal of

money.

As to the great American writers of the past, Washington Irving was the best paid author of his day, though he made nothing like the amount of money that similar talent would bring in today. Fanny Fern received high prices for her works, and Harriet Beecher Stowe cleared \$40,000 on "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Still, when she wrote it she would have been when she wrote it she would have been satisfied with a silk dress in payment for it. The book still sells, but whether she receives a royalty or not I do not know.

Bayard Taylor made a pot of money out
of his books of travel, but he did not leave
much when he died. Mark Twain makes perhaps as much as any writer of today. He has business faculty allied to remark able literary ability of the kind the market demands, and everything he touches seems to turn into gold. He has written some beautiful things, as well as some remarkably funny ones, and it is hard to realize that the same pen which wrote "Innocents Abroad" penned "The Prince and the Pauper." Of all American writers, I should judge that Mark Twain was the most read abroad. You will fine his books in every country where the English language is spoken, and many of them have been translated.

Mark Twain's humor gave him his start, and humor is one of the best pay-ing commodities in the literary market. Petroleum V. Nasby left a fortune of a million dollars. Josh Billings died rich and Bill Nye is making lots of money out of his lectures and his books, as well as receiving a royal salary from The New York World. One of the greatest suc cesses of today in bound books has been Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur," and it will be astonishing to many of the highly philo-sophic readers of this letter to know that the best paid novelist in the United States perhaps is E. P. Roe. Roe's novels sell in a half dozen different editions and they go everywhere. The editions are run out by the hundred thousand copies, and many of his stories having run through a big edition in cloth have had equal suc-

Louis Stevenson's story, now being pub lished in the newspapers, was sold to them for \$10,000, and this provides for the newspaper use of the story alone. Mr. Stevenson will make a greater amount than this out of its sale in book form after it has been completed. Anna Catharine Green, who, by the way, writes about the best detective stories of any American writer today, thinks \$2,500 is a pretty good price for a serial, and she has

teresting stories about the White House government to Corea as a paturalist, is preparing a book upon that country. Sunset Cox is doing no writing at present.
FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Origin of "Give Him Jessy." When two American boys are fighting together and a crowd is watching the mill, a spectator will often encourage one of the contestants by crying "Give him Jessy!" In my own boyhood the expression was too familiar to seem worthy o note. Hearing it after many years, it seemed a subject fit for inquiry. It appears certain that this phrase is a rem-nant of the days when the language of falconry was as familiar among the youths as that of horse racing now is. The joss was a thong by which the bird was at-tached to the wrist, and when it retrieved badly it appears to have been the custom to punish it by the application of the thong. It is not unlikely that this con-vanient bit of leather may also have been used from time to time in arguments with boys.-Journal of American Folk Lore.

Not an Absurd Proposition.

The problem with scientists is quite open as to the cause of the red color of the planet Mars. Astronomers, as a rule, venture a guess that vegetation on that world is red instead of green. This is not at all absurd as a supposition. Our own planet must have a decidedly red hue to observers during the brief season of autumn coloring. But this is not all of it. All foliage and all bark are rendered perceptibly redder as winter approaches. The young wood of trees is redder in winter than in summer. Is our own world not slowly but surely developing a rosier hue? Some bunches are a deep crimson all winter, but green all summer. It is evident that cold weather requires the comparative withdrawal of green, and the comparative predominance of red. As the world grows colder is it not growing also redder". Mars is known to have a colder climate than our own, and has probably gone farther in its floral adaptations to the cold.—Globe Democrat

The Climax of Good Form If your real swells want to be really English they must carry their respective left hands burled to the wrist in their respective left trousers pockets. All the dudes in town have taken to doing it, and every chappic on Fifth avenue after the Wednesday matinees was actually lop sided with the exertion of reaching the very bottom seam of his left trousers pocket. If you can let the tips of the ingers of a pair of tan colored gloves be seen in juxtaposition to your left cuff, just at the mouth of the pocket, you will thereby proclaim yourself one of Wales' strictest adherents, ye knaw. Don't, as you value your reputation for swellish ness, put your right hand in your right pocket, for this is as much a breach of good form as it used to be to carry your gloves with the fingers pointing aft in-stead of forward.—New York Mail and Express.

Where Are Theebaw's Treasures ? The name of Theebaw, formerly king o Burmah, has almost passed into oblivion so far as the general public is concerned. It has been revived in England, however owing to an inquiry as to what has be come of the treasure once possessed by Theebaw. When Mandalay was captured by Sir Henry Prendergast, in 1885, Theebaw's palace contained booty valued at twenty lakhs. Theebaw was permitted to take away with him a few valuable articles, but the larger part of his fortune was seized by the English. And now after an interval of three years, certain inquisitive Londoners are wondering what became of the rich spoils which fell to the conquerors.—New York World. MARY JANE'S LETTER.

(Special Correspondence.) WASHINGTON, July 5 .- I have before now referred, in my blithesome and winning manner, to the incipient popularity of roof riding on Herdie coaches as one of the society divertisements of the national capital on summer evenings. Well, when I wrote that I didn't think there was much in it, and there wasn't just at

ing, not to say painful, if you happened to be the one that wanted a seat up among the twinkling stars. I never noticed it particularly until Dickey and I were invited one evening to indulge in a "Herdic party," with five others, just half the seating capacity of the roof. We were to leave the point of departure at 8:30 p. m., and were there promptly, attired in palm leaf fans, the most diaphanous of garments, perspiration, and the usual other furniture incidental to the summer solstice, and thinking, of course, when we were ready for the Herdic it would be ready for us. So we went to catch it, and when it came it was full on top and empty inside. I was disturbed in my mind by this, but the hostess said it was all right, for we could ride to the end of the literature. ride to the end of the line, about five minutes, and then take our places on top. Half way there, a lot more people came inside, and three got off the top, and with a shrewd move three of us climbed up to be sure of a start. Then the Herdic rolled

on and soon turned at the end of the line and for a minute I thought we had run into a mob of riotous women or had caught a tired Sunday school picnic trycaught a tired Sunday school picnic trying to get home. There were forty or
more of them, all of the better class and
most of them as good as we have here,
and they were in for enjoying a ride on
the Herdic top, and had come out there to
be sure of it, just as we were doing. They
made a rush for the steps when the Herdic
stopped, and so did we insiders, but not a
living soul on top moved. They had come
to stay, and they had come clear out there
to the boundary, from I don't know
where, to avoid taking the chances. So
had the others, but they had come out
inside, and with less knowledge of the
rush, and after waiting an hour rush, and after waiting an hour or more, they had to get inside of the stuffy coach and ride home again. More than half of our party did the same, and the three fortunate ones on top came down at the end of their ones on top came down at the end of their five-minute-and-back ride, and almost cried because they had to leave the cool breezes for the hot pavements. Then, cooled with grateful ices and cheerful seltzer lemonades, we resolved ourselves into a "doorstep party," and wanted to catch an empty coach, but at 11.30 the prospect was no better than at 8:30, and I really believe that our acceptance of the control of

cesses in paper covers.

As everybody knows by this time Robert understand, written one which will

As to Washington journalists a num-ber of them also have books in hand or in press and the standard of Washington literary work among newspaper men is, it seems to me, advancing. Mr. John S. Shriver, the editor of The Home Journal, at Baltimore, and much noted for his inrespondent of The Baltimore American is writing a novel. Perry S. Heath has book of travels in press which is quite interesting. William E. Curtis will shortly publish a book on Russia, I know of a man who has a book on duels ready for publication, and there are numbers of the department people who are engaged in literary work. Spofford, the librarian, always has his hands full. George Bancroft picks up his work occasionally, but he does not write as regularly as in the past and Professor Jony, who was sent by the

So there!

I've been dealing with foreigners lately, that is, heathen foreigners, and I find they are human after all, especially the women. I think women are the humanest specimens of creation anyway. I presume it is because that, as all other creation was made out of dust, the woman was made out of a human rib, and naturally retains the characteristics of her ance-Jry. Anyway, I tried to get a picture of the new Japanese minister and his wife, and I couldn't do it. I kept on trying, and each time was put off, until at last I learned, as a profound secret, that the lady wasn't going to have her pictures taken until she had some American clothes to wear. That's a woman, ain't it? As long as she was in her own country, and everybody wore a certain style of dress like her own, she was satisfied, no matter what that style might look like; but as soon as she got among another lot of women in another lot of clothes, heaven itself couldn't move her to appear in anything different from the fashion.

Those Corean chaps are here yet, also, but they do look eadful lonesome since so many of the pretty girls they doted on last winter have departed to other lands. It's funny how those pagans used to wor-ship the pretty white priestesses, and not so very funny either, for the never had anything half so nice in their own coun try to worship.

really believe that on a hot night in Washington an all nighter would be

crowded until breakfast time.

It is great sport, but the drivers don't

like it, as they get no extra pay for driv-ing three horses and taking care of a

periences. The poor drivers ought to be allowed to have some pleasure in life, I

reckon, and as long as they do not swipe me off the roof I won't complain. I do

complain, however, about climbing up the ladder to the roof. We can't get up unless

the men help us, and they can't help us without being placed in such a position that they can tell the number of our shoes,

and I don't want all the men of my ac-

quaintance to know what sized shoes

Had a talk not long ago with a China-man of the legation on religious subjects. Or Dickey did rather, as she likes the Mongolians better than I do. He speaks very fair English and I listened. "They say you are heather reople, you know," said Dickey with a smile, after the

talk was well under way.

"Yes, yes," said Mr. Chop, also smiling.

"But I don't think you are," she continued; "indeed, I think there are just as

heathen people among us as anybody in China would dare to be." "Yes, yes," smiled Mr. Chop innocently Dickey never let on. "What is your idea of heaven and hell of good and bad?" she asked next

"Good-up; bad-down," he replied, ac companying his speech with an expres sive gesture.
"Of course, certainly," said Dickey

with pious joy.

The nominations have passed, and the vational politics sit headquarters of national politics sits serene amidst her shade and idly lets the days go by. We have politics here all the time, and we don't enthuse except under extraordinary circumstances. Everybody says the tickets are good clean tickets, and I wonder how a ticket can come out of politics and stay in politics and still be MARY JANE.

The latest English writer on theatres holds that a theatre should be ten feet distant from other buildings, or at least it should occupy a corner location. Exits should be provided on all sides and there

When Building a Theatre.

should be windows in every part of the house, both for ventilation and safety -Chicago Herald. Among the recent mechanical curiosities are a scarf pin with a bird's head that, as you examine it, is made to twitter by pressure on a concealed rubber and a bicycle, with wheels six and a half

feet in diameter, between which the rider sits on the connecting axle -Arkansaw Laws Against Luxury.

The laws of Lycurgus, promulgated about 881 B. C., were severe against luxury. Among the Romans, 181 B. C., the law limited the number of guests at a feast and the number and quality of the dishes at an entertainment —Boston Budget.

Nut Culture in Georgia. Nut culture is beginning to attract attention in Georgia. One man has more than one thousand pecan trees planted and as many English walnuts now just coming into bearing.

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It is Nature's Remedy, made exclusively from Roots and Herbs.

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C. W. PARKER, E. D.

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DR E. J. Hall the well-known druggest and physician, of Nashville, Howard County, Ark., writes: "Having some knowledge as to what 8. 8. is composed of, I can safely recommend it as the remedy for all sikin discusses, it matters not what the name may be."

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TRAVELERS GUIDE. READING & COLUMBIA R. R. Arrangement of Passenger Trains on, and after, 5U RDAY, MAY 12, 1888. NORTHWARD, King Street, Lane..... Chickies Junction.... Leave A. Reading 7.28
Reading 7.28
Arrives at A. Resistant A. Resistan Cuarry villeat 7.10 a. m.,
Ling Street, Lanc., at 8.05 a. m., and 8.55 p. m.,
Arrive at
Reading, 10.10 a. m., and 8.55 p. m.,
Leave,
Reading, at 7.20 a. m., and 4 p. m.,
Arrive at
Eine Street, Lanc., at 9.50 a. m., and 18.50 p. m.
Quarryville, at 6.40 p. m.

AT Trains connect at Reading with trains to
and from Philadelphia, Pottaville, Harrisburg,
Allentown and New York, via. Bound Brook
Bouts.

At Columbia, with trains to and from York,
Hanover, Gettysburg, Frederick and Baltimore. LOAVE nore.
At Marietta Junction with trains to and from Chickies.
At Manhelm with trains to and from Lebanon.
At Lancaster Junetica, with trains to and from Lancaster, Quarry ville, and Chicktes.
A. H. Wilson Superintendent. LEBANON & LANCASTER JOINT Arrangement of Passenger Trains on, and after, Sunday, May 13, 1888. SUTHWARD. 7.10 9 82 6.56 PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAL SCHEDULE.—In effect from June 11, 1888.
Trains thave Lawcaster and leave and arrive as Philadalphia as follows: rem and leave Leave
Patiadelphia. Lancast

11:95 p. m. 1:25 a. y

4:20 a. m. 6:25 a.

7:00 a. m. 9:25 s

7:40 a. m. 9:25 s

7:40 a. m. 9:55

11:50 a. m. 9:55

11:50 a. m. 9:55

11:50 a. m. 10:50

7ia Columbia 9:55

11:50 a. m. 10:50

7ia Columbia 21/

21. p. m. 8/

22. p. m. 10:25

Lancaster.

20. a. m. WESTWARD
Pacific Express
Mews Express
May Passenger
Mail trainviamt. Joy
No. 3 Mail Train
Misgara Express
Hanovar Accom
Prast Line
Frast Line
Harrisburg Accom
Oolumbis Accom
Martisburg Express
Harrisburg Express
Harrisburg Express Leave Lancaster 1:25 a. m. 6:25 a. m. 6:25 a. m. 9:51 a. m. 9:55 a. m. 9:55 a. m. 9:55 a. m. 9:50 a. m. 9:50 p. m. 1:10 p. m. 1:20 p estern Express BASTWARD. Phila Express Fast Line Harrisburg Express ! Lancaster Accom a: Columbia Accom ... Ociumbia Accom...
Atlantic Express;...
Seashore Express...
Philadelphia Accom
Sunday Mail...
Day Express;....
Harriaburg Accom

The Lancaster Accommodation leaves Harrieburg at \$10 p. m. and arrives at Lancaster
at \$12 p. m.

The Marietta Accommodation leaves Columbia at \$16 a. m. and reaches Marietta at \$65
Also, leaves Columbia at 11:65 a. m. and \$1:85 p.
m. reaching Marietta at 12:01 and \$55
Leaves
sarietta at 5:05 p. m. and arrives at \$60
The York Accommodation leaves Marietta
17:10 also, leaves at \$25 and arrives at \$10
The York Accommodation leaves Marietta
17:10 and arrives at Lancaster at \$50 conrecting with Harrisburg Express at \$10 a. m.
The Frederick Accommodation, west, conneoung at Lancaster with Fast Line, west,
at \$10 p. m., will run through to Frederick.
The Frederick Accommodation, east, leaves
Columbia at 12:25 and reaches Lancaster at 12:50
D. m. p. m. Harrisburg Accommodation west connecte at Columbia for York. At Columbia for York.

Hanover Accommodation, East, leaves Columbia at 4:10 p. m. Arrives at Lancaster at 4:35 p. m., connecting with Day Express.

Hanover Accommodation, west, connecting at Lancaster with Niagara Express 19:50 a.

m., will rew thrempt to Hanovar, daily, exception of the connection Harbor.

Fast Line, west, on Sunday, when flagged, will stop at Downingtown, Coatesville' Farkes burg, Mt. Joy, Elizabethtown and Middletown, fine only trains which run daily, on Sunday the Mail train west runs by way of Columbia.

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WM. COLEMAN FREEMAS.

*EDW. C. FREEMAS.

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